FREE Meac

THE
INLAND EMPIRE
GUIDE TO
GAY

SHEETS
COLLEGE RULED
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3 SUBJECT NOTEBOOK



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Questioning, 85.

Everyone Questions Their Sexual Identity

It is a natural process: everyone reaches a point in their life where they question their sexual orientation. It's perfectly normal, and figuring out if you're gay or straight is a process. Sexual orientation is an important part of human sexuality. We're all attracted to others. However, there is a lack of resources that can make the process a little difficult, as well misleading information and fear concerning homosexuals. The result is devastating social, personal and institutional discrimination, and even violence.

One of the most commonly asked questions about homosexuality is, "How do you know if you're gay? "The truth is that these experiences are a normal expression of curiosity and a source of learning about the body and sexuality. Many people have had these kinds of experiences and enjoyed them, but that does not necessarily mean you're gay. People who are actually gay often have some indication of this from an early age. They may feel quite different from other people. This can be very confusing and stressful, and is often understood only after a great deal of personal struggle.

Sometimes the process of questioning can be aided when you ask yourself some of the following questions: Who do I usually have crushes on? Is it mainly someone of the same gen-

der? Do I imagine relationships with someone of the same gender? If I dated or had a sexual experience with someone of the same gender, how did it make me feel? Do I feel strongly attracted to people of both genders? Do I think I could have a sexual or romantic relationship with either males or

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females?

You are NOT Alone!

Sexuality True or False

Think you can distinguish the facts about sexual identities from the myths? Take our quiz and see how your knowledge matches up.

- People can decide to be straight, gay or bisexual.

 True or False
- 3. Lesbians don't have to worry about birth control.

 True or False
- Homosexuality can be cured. True or False
- 4. Bisexuals are in a transition phase; they'll eventually realize they are either gay or straight.

 True or False
- 5. Lesbians hate men. True or False



Gays and lesbians were sexually abused as children. True or False

7. Homosexuals come from families where the mother is more dominant than the father.

True or False

8. Lesbians look and act masculine; gays look and act feminine.

True or False

9. Bisexuals can't be trusted in relationships-they will likely have sex with anyone at any opportunity.

True or False

10. There are many ways to express sexual identity.

True or False

Scores

10 correct: Congrats! You are so well-informed, you should make your own zine.

7-9 correct: You know a lot, but there are always new things to learn about sexuality. 4-6 correct: You have a lot of misconceptions. But that is okay—just keep reading!

0-3 correct: Yikes. You need to pay a lot of attention to the next few pages, and maybe do some independent Googling, too. Take a look at Wikipedia while you are there.

Answers

1, False 2, False 3, False, -but like all people, they need to practice safe sex to avoid STDs, 4, False 5, False 0, False 7, False 8, False-some might, but not all! 9, False 10. True!



Defining Sexuality

By S.W.

Though labels can sometimes be constricting, defining your sexual orientation can be a useful way of understanding both your own identity and the identities of others. The next two pages are dedicated to describing the definitions of several possible sexual orientations, as well as common terms that are often heard within those communities.



You may immediately relate to one of these definitions, or feel like you might be several of them all at once. Maybe none of them seem quite right. And what you may define yourself as today might not be what you define yourself as tomorrow--sexuality is fluid and often unpredictable. Even if the answers aren't immediately clear to you, you can still empower yourself by understanding the language of queer community.



Gay

A man who is sexually and romantically attracted to other men exclusively. Though the word "gay" can be used synonymously with "homosexual," most people prefer "gay" as it is less clinical-sounding. Sometimes all LGBITQ people are referred to as the "gay community". Women can also use the word "gay" to describe their same-sex desire.

Lesbian



A woman who is sexually and romantically attracted to other women exclusively.

LGBITQ

Stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Intersex, Transgender, and Queer; aka, the gay or queer community.

Sex vs. Gender

Sex is generally understood to refer to a person's biological sex, which we determine by looking at chromosomes or genitals. Gender is used to refer to the meanings we attach to people based on their biological sex; for example, we often expect that women will act emotional, or that men will be better at math and science. These expectations have been proven false, but they persist in our culture because many people still believe that a person's biology will determine their personality or behavior.

The term "gender binary" refers to the fact that Western culture only recognizes two possible genders: male and female. Though these are certainly the most common, they are not the only possible genders.



Bisexual

A person who is sexually and romantically attracted to both men and women. Some bisexuals may always prefer one sex over the other, while the sex preferences of other bisexuals fluctuate over time. A popular misconception is that bisexuals are incapable of monogamy, or need to have relationships with both men and women at the same time; this is not true. Bisexuals are just as capable of monogamy as any other person. The bisexual community commonly expresses sentiments of not feeling fully accepted by either straight or gay culture.

Straight

A straight person is sexually and romantically attracted to people of the opposite sex. Heterosexuality is assumed to be "normal" in Western culture, and those who do not live heterosexual lifestyles (such as members of the LGBITQ community) are often rejecting this "heteronormativity."

Transgender

A person who does not feel that they conform to the gender roles attached to their biological sex. This a very subjective word that can be used to encompass people who may also be labeled as androgynous, genderqueer, or transsexual.

Transsexual

A person who does not wish to live as the biological sex they were born as. Though some may choose to pursue a sex reassignment surgery or take hormone replacements (both of which change physical sex characteristics), many are content simply to "pass" as the sex they wish to be. Transsexuality does not indicate any particular sexual orientation; a transsexual person may any one of the other sexual identities we've discussed.

Intersex

A person whose sex characteristics are not definitively male or female, either in sex chromosomes, genatalia, or secondary sex characteristics (breasts, muscle mass, etc.). Historically, many intersexuals were referred to as "hermaphrodites," though the term is considered to be somewhat derogatory outside of medical terminology. Because their biological sex cannot be easily determined, many intersexuals consider themselves to be transgender as well.

Queer

umbrella term to summarize the LGBITQ acronym as the "queer community"; in this usage, it sometimes also includes straight people who participate in non-mainstream sexual activities (like BDSM). As a sexual orientation, it describes a person's attraction to people of all sex and gender identities, including intersexuals and the genderqueer (sometimes also called pansexuality). It has political connotations due to the fact that it renounces the limiting nature of existing gender and sexual identities.

This term can refer to several different things. It is often used as an

Other Terms

Androgynous: A person who has performative and personality traits of both sexes.

Asexual: A person who experiences no sexual attraction; however, some may feel romantic attractions towards others.

Genderqueer: A person who may think of themselves as being both male and female, neither male or female, or reject the concept of gender altogether. Some may choose to physically alter their bodies like transsexuals do.

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Polyamory: The practice of having multiple relationships at once, with the consent and awareness of all partners.

Transman/FtM: A person who was born as a woman, but now lives as a man.

Transwomen/MtF: A person who was born as a man, but now lives as a woman.



How to Deal: Approaches to Queer Sexuality

Before you "come out" to your friends and family you need to know what it means to be homosexual. Not what it means to you, but what it means to the world when you call yourself gay, lesbian, bisexual, or queer. One of the main problems with queer people coming out is that many of them feel guilt for the way they feel. When you are a child society tells you that queer people are sick, that there is something wrong with them, or that they are abnormal. In order to live a happy life as a queer person you need to first understand that there is nothing wrong with you. Many people will try to tell you why queer people are queer, one example of this is when people say that the reason a woman is a lesbian is because she didn't have a strong father figure in her life, or that a man is gay because his mother spent to much time coddling him as a child, and no one ever "toughened" him up. There is also the argument that to be queer is to have some sort of "gay gene" that decides for you, before you are even born that you will be gay. Both of these theories have been tested for years, it's a debate in the medical and psychological world, is it nature or nurture?

You may ask why is it important for people to figure out what makes you queer?

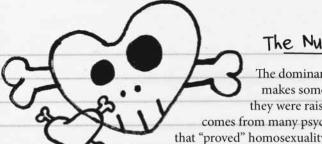
The Biological Approach

Many people feel like it would make the fight for gay rights easier if we could prove that people are born gay. Many people believe that if we can put sexual orientation into the same category as race, then it would become a civil rights issue, not a lifestyle choice issue. This would make it easier to advocate for equal rights using the argument "You can't blame us for the way we were born", but this isn't the best way to approach the

find the gay gene. This began back in World War II when the Nazi regime began to do studies on gay people to figure out what makes them gay. Even today there are studies on rams said to be gay, with the intent of finding out what makes them gay. There was an article in The Seattle Times that claimed "The Corvallis herd includes a group of rams that scientists delicately refer to 'male-oriented'" (The Seattle Times June 2005) They

claim that the ram's sexual orientation is hard wired into their brains at birth. The problem here is the thought that if you can isolate what makes someone gay, then you can remove it and "cure" them. The idea that there is something inherently wrong with gay people is one that fuels the idea of biology determining wether someone is gay or straight.

The largest group of people left out by this are bisexuals. If someone is bisexual then they are not born queer, or born straight, rather they choose who they are going to have relationships on other criteria. This immediately breaks down the association between genes and homosexuality.

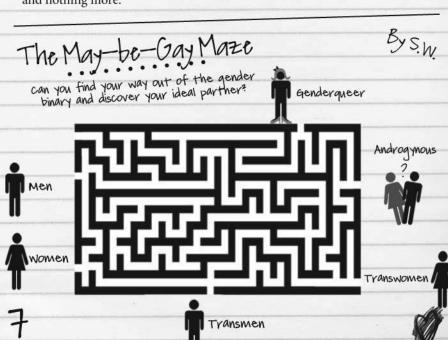


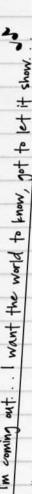
The Nurture Approach

The dominant belief is what makes someone gay is how they were raised as a child. This comes from many psychological studies that "proved" homosexuality was a mental dis order. This view also comes from the idea that to be

queer is to have something wrong with you, and instead of it being a biological problem, it is rather a mental disorder. Freud was a loud voice on this subject documenting many reasons for homosexuality, including "overprotective mothers and distant fathers helped make boys gay" (The Boston Globe August 2005). Only in 1973 did the American Psychiatric Association remove homosexuality from its list of mental disorders (The Boston Globe, August 2005).

The main idea here is whether you feel like you were born gay, or you were raised that way, or wether you chose that as a type of lifestyle it is all the same. Sexual orientation is given to much credit in our society. People have been queer since the world began, it only became a "problem" in recent years. There is nothing wrong with you! Being gay doesn't mean you are unhealthy, or bad person, it means that you have made this decision for yourself that allows you to live the type of life you want to live, and nothing more.







Coming Out Syns.

Here are come pointers that you might find helpful when telling people about your cexual orientation, or "coming out."

1. Make sure YOU are ready!
You don't have to settle on an orientation to come out to people, because revealing your orientation is a process that you will experience your entire life whether or not you are a

heterosexual or L.G.B.I.T.Q. identified.

So if you are not 100% ready, don't do it. Make sure it's on your terms. Also if you feel you don't want to make a big deal of coming out, then live your life day to day; you do not need to hide yourself nor do you need to publicly tell everyone, they can figure it out or ask if they need to.

- 2. You don't need to have a speech prepared and it does not have to be declarative. It can be as simple as "I like people of the same gender," but it does not have to block you in for life. Sexuality can be fluid, so you are not stuck. It's just an identity and people change identities every day.
- 3. Be Prepared! Whether you get a good response, a bad response or an"I already know response, just make sure that you mentally prepare yourself to be ready for any response. Some may judge you, but as long as YOU know that you are not doing anything wrong, then those who you come out to will see it too, even if not at first-after all you are the same person. Take into consideration the community to which you are coming out to. Do they have homophobic tendencies? If so, try to think of the safest way of coming out.
- **4.** Try to tell someone who you know will be positive first, that way they can help you through the process. Think of the best way to come out, whether it be a face to face conversation or what have you. In addition, it's best to start small with people who you really know, that way you can build confidence as you go along your path.
- **5.** In readiness for a bad response here are a few more tips: if you are in a moving vehicle make sure that you are driving, also have some resources ready for you and the person you are telling (i.e. hotlines, counselors, Pflag, etc.)
- **6.** BE PROUD! Even if you are having a hard time coming out, or those who you came out to are having a hard time dealing with it or understanding it, what you are doing takes a lot of strength and courage.



LGBITQ in the Media

By 1.5.

Note: Thic is a list of cultural reprecentations in the media, portrayals may not be accurate.

Lesbian

· Lesbian News (Magazine)

Curve (Magazine)

Lesbianism Made Easy by Helen Eisenbach (How-To)

Lesbianism: A Socialist Feminist Perspective by Susan Williams (Non Fiction)

The L Word (TV Show)

DEBS (Comedy/Drama

I Can't Think Straight (Romantic Comedy DVD)

The World Unseen (Drama DVD)

Imagine Me & You (Romantic Comedy DVD)

Celluloid Closet (Documentary)

Gay

The Advocate (Magazine)

A Secret Edge by Robin Reardon (Fiction)

Gay Marriage: Why It Is Good for Gays, Good for Straights, and Good for America By Jonathon Rauch (Non Fiction)

Gay New York: Gender, Urban Culture, and the Making of the Gay Male World, 1890-1940 By George Chauncey (Non Fiction)

All Over the Guy (Drama DVD)

Brokeback Mountain (Drama DVD)

And then Came Summer (Drama DVD)

Rock Haven (Drama DVD)
Gay USA (Documentary)

Word Is Out (Documentary)

Queer

Respectably Queer: Diversity Culture in LGBT Activist Organizations by Jane Ward (Non Fiction)

Outing Yourself: How to Come Out as Lesbian or Gay to Your Family, Friends, and Coworkers by Michelangelo Signorile (Instructional)

Out (Magazine)

Pride and Equality (Magazine)

Behind the Screen: How Gays and Lesbians Shaped Hollywood, 1910-1969 by William Mann (Non Fiction)

Queer as Folk (TV Show)

South of Nowhere (TV Show)

But I'm a Cheerleader (Comedy DVD)

Transgender

Transgender Tapestry (Magazine)

Boys Don't Cry (Drama DVD)

Transgender Voices: Beyond Women and Men by Lori B. Girshick, Jamison Green

Transparent: Love, Family, and Living the T with Transgender Teenagers by Cris Beam

Another Woman (Drama DVD)

Transgeneration (Documentary)

Bisexual

Dual Attraction: Understanding Bisexuality By Martin S. Weinberg, Colin J. Williams, Douglas W. Pryor (Non Fiction)

Bisexuality in the Lives of Men: Facts and Fictions By Brett Genny Beemyn and Erich W Steinman (Non Fiction)

Bisexuality: A Critical Reader by Merl Storr (Non Fiction)

A History of Bisexuality By Steven Angelides (Non Fiction)

Women and Bisexuality by Sue George (Non Fiction)

Bisexual (Documentary)

Intersex

Intersex (For Lack of a Better Word) By Thea Hillman (Fiction)

Intersex by Catherine Harper (Non Fiction)

Fixing Sex: Intersex, Medical Authority, and Lived Experience by Katrina Karkazis (Non Fiction)

Middlesex by Jeffrey Eugenides (Autobiographical Novel)

I'm 80% Girl, 20% Boy (Documentary)



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LGBITQ Cultural Events and Businesses



Events

Pride Festivals

Held all over the country from May to September. http://www.allthingspride.com/ prides.htm

Pride Prom

Queer themed Prom for High School Students held every May at UC Riverside. http://out.ucr.edu/

Drag Ball

Yearly Drag Show held at UC Riverside during the Spring. http://out.ucr.edu/

Lesbian News

Lesbian magazine; posts a monthly calendar with local happenings http://www.thelnmag.com/calendar.

Tuesday Rap Groups

Generally Held at 5pm, check the website for the weeks information http://out.ucr.edu/

Drag Idol

Every Sunday at Oasis night club, check the website to confirm dates and prices http://www.oasis-nightclub.com/

LGBTQIA Conference

Yearly Queer Conference Takes Place on A UC or Cal State Campus http://www.uclgbtia.org/

Gay-Friendly Businesses

1) Menagerie

3581 University Ave Riverside, California (951) 788-8000

2) VIP Night Gub

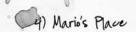
3673 Merrill Ave Riverside, California (951) 784-2370

A unique lounge where all Everyone is welcome. labels and stereotypes are out the door.

3) Back to the Grind

3575 University Ave Riverside, California (951) 784-0800

Coffeeshop with gay employees and owners; embodies unity so all can come together.



3646 Mission Inn Ave Riverside, California (951) 684-7755

Restaurant with fantastic atmosphere, great food, wonderful and discreetly attentive service! Gay ownership.

5) Dragonmarsh

3643 University Ave Riverside, California (951) 276-1116

Novelty store with many gay clients; great selection of books, soaps, candles, herbs, and other magical items.



6) Lake Alice

3630 University Ave Riverside, California (951) 686-7343

Family-oriented and music-friendly old saloon restaurant.

1047 E 2nd Street Pomona, California (951) 620-2844

Fun, friendly neighborhood gay bar.

10) Pigeon Pass Animal Hospital

12220 Pigeon Pass Rd Suite L Moreno Valley, California (951) 924-5884

Gay-friendly veterinary clinic.

13) T. Michaels Designs, Inc.

41550 Cherry St. Suite C Murrieta, California (951) 304-3005

Gay-friendly interior design.

7) The Hook-Up 8) Borders Bookstore 3615 Riverside Plaza Drive

(951) 222-0313 Borders is one of the Hu-

Riverside, California

man Rights Campaign's Top-Rated LGBITQ Employers.

11) Integrity Planners,

1040 North Benson Ave Upland, California (909) 982-0607

Tax services.

9) Oasis Nightdub

1386 E Foothill Blvd #H Upland, California (909) 920-9590

Gay nightclub open Thursday-Sunday, 18+ on Thursday and Sunday. Drag nights on Sunday.

12) It's a Purse Thina

305 North 2nd Ave #182 Upland, California (626) 823-5293

Gay-owned retail store.

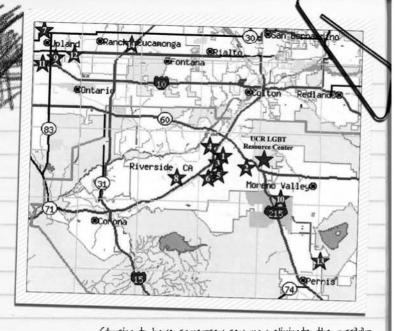
14) Out for Coffee

9309 N Foothill Blvd. Rancho Cucamonga, California (909) 758-9055

Gay-friendly coffeehouse.







Same Set

And now for something completely different...

Choosing to have same sex sex may eliminate the possibility of pregnancy, but it doesn't eliminate risk altogether. No matter who you are having sex with, it is important to take prevautions to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases there are some tips that will help you stay healthy while having fun.

- Sex between men should always include the use of condoms, whether you are participating in oral or anal sex. Condoms prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, as well as many STDs.
- Familiarize yourself with the proper way to use condoms. While you're by yourself, practice putting on condoms quickly until it becomes second nature to do so. You can even try tearing one while you're wearing it-this way, you'll recognize the feeling and know if something goes wrong.

 When participating in anal sex, use lots and lots of water-based lube (such as KY Jelly). This reduces the risk of tearing, bleeding, and condom breakage. Never use ultra-thin condoms designed for vaginal sex, as anal sex is rougher and requires stronger, thicker condoms.

- Various strains of the HPV virus, commonly called herpes, can be spread between the mouth, vagina, penis, and anus, whether or not any visible sores are present at the time. Condoms and dental dams (a latex sheet spread over areas of contact) can prevent the spread of herpes and other STDs.
- Over 17 million women have HIV/AIDS worldwide--and this statistic includes lesbians.
 Vaginal-to-vaginal contact, finger-to-vaginal contact, or finger-to-anal contact should always be used with barriers such as dental dams, condoms, or latex gloves.
- •Sex toys can also be used to inadvertently spread bacteria and infections, particularly if they are porous. When buying sex toys, choose those that are made of materials like silicone and glass, while avoiding jelly toys. Clean your personal toys regularly. Put condoms on sex toys that you share with partners, and be sure to change the condom between partners.



Resources

Organizations

Depression and Bipolar Support Alliance (DBSA) Riverside Peer (Patient) Lead Organization Meetings Every Saturday in Riverside http://californiadbsa.org/dbsariy.html

dbsaofriv1@aol com

Gays In Search of Hope Online Yahoo Group LGBT Community suffering from Depression, Bipolar Disorder and other mood disorders Contact Kevin: 951,359 0739

Gays4hope@yahoo.com http://www.geocities.com/gayhope1/

Jeffery Owens Community Center 951,683,2032

3845 10th St. Riverside, Ca. 92501

staff@jocc.org http://www.jocc.org Rainbow Pride Youth Alliance

909.725.0417 Weekly meetings at the Mulvane Center 860 Gilbert St., San Bernardino, CA 92404

moreinfo@rpya org/ http://www.rpya.org/

Stonewall Democrats 909 556,6818

PO Box 9642 Redlands, CA 92375

Western Inland Empire Coalition Against Hate

(WIECAH)

Helpline: 1-866-662-4283 wiecah@wiecah.org

PO Box 2560 Riverside, CA 92516 http://www.wiecah.org

Spiritual Communities

San Bernardino United Church of Christ

Rev. Petra Malleis 909.886.4911

3041 N. Sierra Way San Bernardino, CA 92405

http://www.sbucc.org/

St. George's Episcopal Church The Reverend Canon Victoria T. Hatch

951.686.9936 st.george@sbcglobal net 950 Spruce Street

Riverside, CA 92507

Temple Beth El 951.684.4511 2675 Central Ave. Riverside, CA 92506

http://www.uahc.org/congs/ca/ca023/

Unitarian Universalist Church of Riverside 951,686,6515

3657 Lemon St. Riverside, CA 92501

http://www.uuchurchofriverside.org

Diocese of San Bernardino Ministry to Families with Gay and Lesbian Catholics Fr. David Fitzgerald, commission chairperson, 909 882, 2931 ext. 12

First Congregational Church of Riverside

First Congregational Church of I Rev. Jane Quandt 951 684.2494 3504 Mission Inn Riverside, CA 92502 http://www.fccriverside.org/

Redlands United Church of Christ Rev. Dr. Sharon R. Graff 909.793.3520 168 Bellevue Ave.

Redlands, CA 92373 http://www.uccredlands.org/

Safe Haven - The New American Christian Church Rev. Renee J. Painter 626 824,7837

RevRJPainter@aol.com

Sunday Worship in Upper Chapel at 12 noon @ First Congregational Church of Riverside

3504 Mission Inn Ave.

Riverside, CA (use Lemon St.entry)

PFLAG

PFLAG Riverside PO. Box 1648 Riverside, CA 92502 pflag_riversideca@yahoo com Phone: (951) 500-6904 PFLAG Palm Springs/ Desert Communitities 611 S Palm Cyn Dr #7-262 Palm Springs, CA 92264

info@pspflag org Phone: (760) 202-4430

Source websites:

- · PFLAG: http://community.pflag.org
- · Riverside Area Rape Crisis Center: http://www.rarcc.org/
- TG Soul Internationl: http://www.transgendered-soul.com/Resources.html





Queer-Friendly Councelors

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Deanne Edwards
LMFT - Licensed Marriage & Family Therapist
California License 38136
6887 Magnolia, Riverside, CA 92506
951.697 3837

Linda Gort LCSW
Magnolia Center Counseling & Consultation Services
5858 Magnolia Avenue Suite C, Riverside, CA 92506
909.788.1624
Igortlesw@yahoo.com

David C. Herzog, Psy.D. Clinical Psychologist, Psy 19120 427 N. Yale Ave. Claremont, CA 91711 909 975 (Mar)

Manya M. Jiannino LMFT - Licensed Marriage & Family Therapist California License 18937 Moreno Valley, CA Lynn L. Nickens MSW, LCSW LCS 18158 1264 S. Watermen Ave, Suite 54 San Bernardino, CA 92408 909 890.9520 reallifedreams@aol.com

Melinda G. Ogg, Ph.D Licensed Clinical Psychologist 7177 Brockton Avenue, Suite 330 Riverside, CA 92506 909 684.2627 MGOgg1@aol.com

Bruce Thompson, MA/LMFT
Bruce is a gay man and father who works with men/boys and kids dealing with family violence.
5225 Canyon Crest Drive, #71-114
Riverside, CA 92507
(951) 750-1120

HIV Tecting

HIV/AIDS Program-Riverside County Health Department 4065 County Circle-Riverside, Ca (800) 243-7275

Riverside Neighborhood Health Center 7140 Indiana Avenue-Riverside, Ca (800) 243-7275-Hotline, call first (951) 358-6037 Clinic-Early-Intervention Program Testing times: Tuesday & Thursday 8-11 AM & 1-4:30PM Wednesday 3-7PM

Planned Parenthood 3772 Tibbetts Street (951) 682-8540

909.247 8846

UCR Free & Anonymous HIV Testing UCR campus health center (951) 827-3031 Testing time: every two weeks

Desert AIDS Project (760) 323-2118

hihs@excites com

Cal AIDS Hotline (800) 922-AIDS/2437

> Inland AIDS Project (IAP) 3756 Elizabeth St., Riverside, Ca (951) 346-1910 (800) 499-2437

Tranc Support

Born Free PO Box 52829 Riverside, CA 92517 (909) 278-0500 Dinner meetings with speakers and programs for members of the gender community.

American Transsexual Education Center

1626 N. Wilcox Ave. #584 Hollywood, CA 90048 (213) 467-8317 Professional services, telephone crisis counseling for the transgender and transsexual community.

Gender Awareness League
PO Box 46062
Los Angeles, CA 90046
An open membership group for all individuals
and friends dealing with gender issues.

Ladies Knight Out PO Box 19608-179 Irvine, CA 92713 (714) 262-9105 Heterosexual crossdressing couples' support group.

Los Angeles Gender Center 1923 1/2 Westwood Blvd, Ste. 2 Los Angeles, CA 90025 (310) 475-880 http://www.lagendercenter.com/ Professional gender treatment services.

PSGV Transgendered Support 401 S. Main St., Ste. 104 Pomona, CA 91765 (909) 620-8987

Support group for all MtF, FtM transgenderists.



MICC.

Help For Hate Crimes

If you are in the San Bernardino/Riverside Counties and you are victimized, please contact: Western Inland Empire Coalition Against Hate. They will help you get the resources you need. Call (951) 892-4834, or get more info on their site: www.wiccah.org

Trevor Suicide Prevention Line 1-800-850-8078

Wingspan Anti-Violence Hotline 1-800-533-9387





GAY? STRAIGHT? BI?

NOT SURE?

It's okay. We didn't always know either.

